

words "God Bless America" by public schools as an expression of support for the Nation. We would expect schools, especially in this time, to want to convey the national ideal of patriotism for this country. It is only appropriate that we support schools in their quest to exemplify this idea. We must support the expression of patriotism for the Nation by schools. I believe that the words "God Bless America," as used by this country's Founding Fathers, appropriately show this support.

I urge my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 248.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I submit these remarks with shock, sadness, and disgust. In the wake of the horrific terrorist attacks September 11, Breen Elementary School—located in my district in my hometown of Rocklin, CA—displayed a sign supporting both the victims of the attacks and our troops overseas engaged in America's war on terrorism. The sign simply—yet poignantly—stated "God Bless America."

Incredulously, the American Civil Liberties Union decided that the sign was inappropriate, defiantly proclaiming that the words sent a "hurtful, divisive message." Apparently they are driven by the patently false perception that the sign somehow separates the line between church and state and is thus violative of the Constitution.

But Mr. Speaker, this isn't about separation of church and state, this is about purging God and all things religious completely out of American life. The ACLU and those that fund it are waging a cynical crusade, a war against all those who find comfort and solace in our Lord, plain and simple.

How dare they try to stifle the spirit of Americans in these incredibly difficult times? How dare they hide behind the Constitution, perverting its meaning and twisting its words into a gag rule against the people it empowers? How dare they parade around our country purporting to protect the rights of Americans who choose not to practice religion while simultaneously behaving like secularist thieves, tirelessly trying to steal the rights of those who wish to express their faith in God and country?

Mr. Speaker, I urge the swift passage of this resolution, which expresses the sense of the Congress that public schools may display the words "God Bless America" as an expression of support for the Nation.

As stewards of the "People's House," we need to assure the citizens of our great Nation that their Congress stands behind them fully and unequivocally. That we support their right to express their support for those who have died in the horrible attacks and for those overseas, who are willing to give up their lives to preserve the right of all Americans to express themselves without fear or apprehension.

Shame on the ACLU, for trying to stifle the spirit of not only the citizens of my hometown, but for trying to intimidate all Americans who freely yearn to express their love for this great country.

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, I often rise in this House and speak about securing America's future. After the attacks of September 11, these words have taken on a whole new meaning.

Securing America's future involves everything from strengthening our military and economy to educating our children.

As we face this time of trial, we are reminded of the roots of our great nation and we are keenly aware of the values we hold dear.

We are aware that freedom is not free, that liberty comes at a price, that the sacrifices of our founders and countless Americans have helped secure our present freedoms.

Too many have fought too hard for too long for the principles of this nation to abandon them now.

So I rise today to wholeheartedly support H. Con. Res. 248, introduced by my colleague from South Carolina, Mr. BROWN.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that public schools may display the words "God Bless America" as an expression of support for the nation. It should shame every Member of Congress that a vote is even necessary to allow school children to ask God to bless our country.

This is America—the land of the free. "God" is not a banned word. Yet there are some who would tell our children that they cannot use that word as it might offend others.

Our schoolchildren deserve the right to pray, to assemble, and to freely acknowledge God.

As we educate our children on the principles of this nation, let us not forget that this nation was founded upon an acknowledgment of Almighty God as the giver of life and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, in the past I have brought before the House of Representatives a proposal to help schools stand up for their students' freedom of religious expression and counter the chilling effect that misinformation and lawsuits can have on our schools.

I will introduce this Student Freedom of Religious Expression language again, and hope my colleagues will support the measure.

Right now, in my home District, there is a high school student petitioning for the right to pray in school. I support him and believe he has that right.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that schoolchildren must leave their religious beliefs outside the schoolhouse door.

I challenge the schoolchildren and educators across this nation to be thankful for the liberties this nation grants them, carry that thankfulness in their hearts, and be free to express their thanks and supplication to God at any hour of the day.

Mr. Speaker, let no one rob us of the right to ask blessings from God on our great nation.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and close by saying Let Freedom Ring and God Bless America.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 248.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF UNITED STATES-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONSHIP

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 217) recognizing the historic significance of the fiftieth anniversary of the alliance between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS Treaty, paying tribute to the United States-Australia relationship, reaffirming the importance of economic and security cooperation between the United States and Australia, and welcoming the state visit by Australian Prime Minister John Howard, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 217

Whereas the relationship between the United States and Australia extends beyond security cooperation and is based on common values, mutual respect, and a shared desire to see a world at peace in which all peoples can enjoy the benefits of democratic governance, fundamental human rights, and the prosperity that market-oriented economies bring;

Whereas the United States and Australia are jointly committed to combating terrorism around the world;

Whereas the United States and Australia share a wide range of common interests in Asia and the Pacific, such as growth and liberalization of international trade, regional cooperation on economic development, environmental protection, and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

Whereas the United States and Australia share the goals of effective multilateral cooperation in arms control and nonproliferation, halting the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and ensuring the effective operation of nonproliferation and arms control regimes;

Whereas the Australia-United States Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) provides for consultations on trade and investment policy issues;

Whereas since 1985 the United States and Australia have held annual bilateral Australia-United States Ministerial Talks (AUSMIN) to develop and enhance their relationship;

Whereas United States Presidential visits to Australia in 1991 and 1996 and visits of the Australian Prime Minister to the United States in 1995, 1997, and 1999 have underscored the strength and closeness of the alliance;

Whereas the Sydney Declaration of 1996 reaffirmed and strengthened the defense alliance between the United States and Australia and the intention of both countries to work cooperatively with other states in the region and to encourage collective solutions to problems and security challenges in the region;

Whereas the United States and Australia are committed to close bilateral cooperation on legal, counternarcotics, and other global issues through the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) of 1997;

Whereas the United States and Australia have worked together closely in the World Trade Organization (WTO), as active members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and as strong supporters of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to encourage and improve regional cohesion;

Whereas the various phases of the multinational and United Nations operations in

East Timor were a striking example of regional cooperation to achieve shared goals;

Whereas as evidenced by the recent situation in East Timor and the economic crisis of 1997, the international and economic security in the Asia-Pacific region is dynamic and the vitality and relevance of the alliance since the end of the Cold War is obvious;

Whereas the alliance between the United States and Australia during World War II was formalized in a 1951 security treaty commonly referred to as the "ANZUS Treaty", which provides that the United States and Australia will act to meet a common danger in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific against either country and strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific region;

Whereas Australia and the United States have maintained a close relationship with one another, and with the United Nations, regional organizations, associations, and other authorities in the Pacific region as a means to maintain international peace and security;

Whereas forces of the United States and Australia have served alongside one another in many theaters of war and as part of United Nations peacekeeping operations throughout the world;

Whereas the alliance between the United States and Australia has been characterized by an extraordinary degree of cooperation that includes information sharing, combined exercises, joint training and educational programs, and joint facilities;

Whereas the Australia-United States security relationship, having proved its value for five decades, will remain a cornerstone of Asia-Pacific security into the 21st century; and

Whereas September 1, 2001, marks the 50th anniversary of the ANZUS Treaty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) expresses its appreciation to the Government and people of Australia for the support given to the United States in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001;

(2) pays tribute to the relationship between the United States and Australia and looks forward to the continued growth and development of all aspects of the relationship;

(3) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to its alliance with Australia under the ANZUS Treaty and to the importance of security cooperation between the United States and Australia and the importance of their mutual security commitments, as was demonstrated by their joint decision to invoke Article IV of the Treaty, which commits both countries to act to meet a common danger;

(4) reaffirms the importance of the trade and economic relationship between Australia and the United States and expresses its commitment to further strengthen it; and

(5) expresses its strong support for continued close cooperation between Australia and the United States on economic and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region and globally.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, of the United States' many formal relationships around the world, our alliance with Australia is among the most important and enduring. This year, we celebrate the 50th anniversary of that alliance, one which I am pleased to say is as strong today as when the ANZUS Treaty was signed half a century ago. But the bonds connecting the United States and Australia are far deeper than those outlined in a simple piece of paper, regardless of its undoubted importance. We share common origins, common political institutions and governing principles, a common commitment to peace and freedom around the world. That commitment was tested many times in the past century, when Australian and U.S. forces fought side by side in a series of conflicts from World War I and World War II to the wars in Vietnam and the Persian Gulf. Many of the fallen share common graves.

Today, we recognize not only the past importance of our alliance with Australia but its continuing significance in a new century of unfamiliar challenges and unplumbed dangers. The strength of that alliance was newly demonstrated in the wake of the terrorist attacks on America September 11 when our Australian ally immediately pledged its unconditional support for the United States. That support included the decision by the Australian government to invoke article IV of the ANZUS Treaty which commits both countries to cooperate in responding to an attack. I should note this was the first time that article IV has been jointly invoked in the 50-year history of the ANZUS alliance.

In this new century, the United States and Australia will have need of reliable friends and proven allies. The knowledge that we do not face our challenges alone, that we will meet them with steadfast partners such as Australia, is of incalculable importance and reassurance to the United States. It is for these and other reasons that I call up this resolution, recognizing the historic significance of the 50th anniversary of the alliance between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS Treaty. I look forward to the day when we will celebrate the first century of that alliance.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 217.

I would first like to commend Chairman HYDE for introducing this important resolution. I would also like to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the

gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for joining us as original cosponsors.

Madam Speaker, 5 weeks ago today, the House was scheduled to consider this important resolution which commemorates the 50th anniversary of the ANZUS treaty. This critical treaty established the strong security bonds between the United States and our friend Australia. Then came the horrendous attacks on the twin towers and the Pentagon. The Capitol was evacuated and the congressional schedule was dramatically altered.

Australia's outstanding response to the September 11 attacks has given us a firsthand opportunity to appreciate fully the strength of the relationship between the United States and Australia and the role that this treaty can play in furthering our relationship.

On the 12th of September, Madam Speaker, Australian Prime Minister John Howard, in Washington for an official visit, joined us in this very hall to hear President Bush address the Nation. The Prime Minister had already offered his full and complete support for a strong and united response against the acts of terrorism. And President Bush rightfully acknowledged that strong support.

On the 14th of September, Australia invoked article IV of the treaty which requires the United States and Australia to act to meet a common danger. And on the 28th of September, Australia froze the assets of all 27 terrorist organizations identified by the President in an executive order, including Osama bin Laden and his cohorts.

On the 4th of October, Australia formally committed a wide range of air, ground, and naval forces to join with American forces in the fight against terrorism, including a detachment of special forces and air-to-air refueling aircraft.

□ 1430

The Australian Government announced that it is ready to consider further military contributions as well.

Madam Speaker, the last 5 weeks have shown that the United States-Australia relationship is stronger than it has ever been, and the reasons for considering this important resolution are more important and compelling today than ever before.

But we should not be surprised at the overwhelmingly positive response of our Australian friends to the September 11 attack. From human rights to trade to international peacekeeping, the United States and Australia have a common agenda, and the relationship between our two nations simply could not be closer.

Australia assumed the leadership role in the Asia-Pacific region and has contributed greatly to the economic and political stability of the region. East Timor is the perfect example of Australia's leadership in the Asia-Pacific area. The Australians led the charge in bringing peace and stability

to the troubled island after the Indonesians and the militias they support burned their way out of East Timor. Their military peacekeepers have been the backbone of the United Nations peacekeeping force still in East Timor. We are all pleased, Madam Speaker, that the East Timorese have recently conducted their first free elections since becoming independent from Indonesia.

The resolution before the House today recognizes the importance of the 50th anniversary of the treaty; and it reaffirms the importance of close economic security, political and cultural ties between the United States and our friends in Australia. Our resolution recognizes the strong support provided by Australia to the United States in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist outrage.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 217.

Madam Speaker, I am particularly pleased to yield 5 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from America Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 217. I am honored to join the chairman of the House Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE); our ranking Democrat member, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS); and the Chair of our Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), in jointly introducing this measure which honors the close friendship and extraordinarily deep relationship between Australia and the United States.

As many of our colleagues may know, last month marked the 50th anniversary of our alliance with Australia under the ANZUS Treaty. The resolution before us properly recognizes that this vital security relationship has made historic and significant contributions to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and will continue to do so throughout the new century.

Even before the ANZUS Treaty was signed in 1951, however, Australia and the United States have worked together in partnership to confront common threats to democracy. From the summer of 1918, when the U.S. 33rd National Guard Division joined Australian troops at the Battle of Le Hamel in France, we have fought together as allies in World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and, more recently, in conflicts in the Persian Gulf and even Somalia.

Madam Speaker, it was during World War II in particular at the Battle of the Coral Sea where United States and Australia naval forces joined in one of the allies' finest hours in the Pacific

Theater. On May 4, 1942, the joint forces of American and Australian warships stopped the Axis armada, which had never before been defeated, in its historic march across the Pacific region. By crushing the fearsome enemy fleet, a planned invasion of Australia was stymied and marked the strategic and pivotal turning point in World War II, leading to the victory for allied forces and the protection of the free world.

It was this victorious alliance between the United States and Australia that the ANZUS Security Treaty was born, which holds that the U.S. and Australia will act to meet the common danger in the event of an attack against either country.

Madam Speaker, when the horrific terrorist attacks against our Nation occurred on September 11 of last month, Australia took immediate steps to demonstrate their commitment and support of the United States in this crisis.

I deeply commend Prime Minister John Howard, who was in Washington at the time, for his strong leadership and standing in solidarity with America. Within days, Australia invoked article IV of the ANZUS Treaty, following with a concrete commitment of military assets, including special forces detachments, military aircraft and amphibious command capability. When requested by President Bush, Australia also took steps to immediately freeze the assets of terrorist organizations.

Madam Speaker, the quick and timely response of Australia in coming to our Nation's aid to combat international terrorism leaves no doubt in our minds that our friends are indeed very serious about their security commitments to the United States.

In addition to our extensive defense and intelligence cooperation, Australia has worked closely with the United States to combat global problems such as the HIV-AIDS crisis, the international criminal syndicates and narcotics trafficking, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile technology.

We have also served together in international peacekeeping forces, for which in particular Australia should be deeply commended for its outstanding leadership of multinational operations in East Timor, which resolved the crisis and restored stability in that newborn nation.

Madam Speaker, the United States and Australia also share a robust trade relationship. We are Australia's second largest trading partner, with an annual trade exceeding \$22 billion a year; and our two nations consult and work closely in the World Trade Organization and APEC for the promotion of international trade and regional economic development. To further boost our trade relationship, it is necessary and appropriate that a free trade agreement be finalized between our nations.

Madam Speaker, for all these reasons and more, I urge our colleagues to sup-

port passage of this measure that honors our common heritage with Australia: the respect of human rights, the rule of law, the trust in free market economies, and our fundamental belief in government by democratic rule.

Madam Speaker, adoption of this measure sends a strong message reaffirming the deep respect and enduring bonds of friendship that have bound and will always bind the people of the United States with the good people of Australia.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 217, this Member rises in strong support for the bill which recognizes the historic significance of the fiftieth anniversary of the alliance between Australia and the United States under the ANZUS Treaty. The measure also pays tribute to the United States-Australia relationship, reaffirms the importance of economic security cooperation between the United States and Australia, and welcomes the state visit by Australian Prime Minister John Howard.

This member would like to commend the efforts of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois and Chairman of the International Relations Committee (Mr. HYDE), and the distinguished gentleman from California and Ranking Minority Member of the International Relations Committee (Mr. LANTOS) for introducing and moving forward this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, when the ANZUS Treaty was signed on September 1, 1951, no one could have anticipated that 50 years later, Australia would invoke Article 4 of the treaty to assist the U.S. in its efforts against the threat of terrorism. Indeed, the treaty was negotiated and signed during the Cold War when the spread of Communism to Pacific countries loomed as the major threat. It was considered much more likely at that time that the U.S. would need to invoke the treaty to aid and defend the other signatories. Now, the threat of Communism has disappeared, but U.S.-Australian military ties remain very strong and, in fact, poised to defeat the new threats to global security, including threats to financial, transportation, and immigration systems.

Currently, Australia has offered the services of 150 elite Special Air Service soldiers and 2 Royal Australian Air Force Boeing 707 refueling aircraft. Additionally, the Australian Government has indicated that, if necessary, they could contribute long-range surveillance support and an amphibious command ship to the war on terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, this commitment on the part of the Australians is to be commended as is the role it has previously played in defending the shared interests of the U.S. and Australia. Indeed, in every major 20th Century conflict—World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Gulf War, Australian forces have joined American forces on the front lines. It is important to note that Australia's defense forces have cooperated and coordinated closely with the U.S. The command, control, and communications systems of both countries in important respects are integrated. Also, Australia has long been designated as one of America's most important non-NATO allies. Japan is the only other country in the Asia-Pacific region to share this distinction.

Not only has Australia been a key ally to the U.S. in previous conflicts and continues to be so in this current conflict, it has been a stabilizing force in its neighborhood. Australia did

not shirk from its regional responsibilities when a crisis erupted in East Timor. Australia stepped forward readily, early, and decisively to lead the multi-national peacekeeping intervention in East Timor and it remains a principal guarantor of security there. Australia's continued leadership in the Pacific will be critical following the terrorist attacks of September 11th as Indonesia, a neighbor and the world's most populous Muslim country, and the Philippines grapple with their response to the attacks.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. and Australia share similar backgrounds as former British colonies and as destinations for huge numbers of immigrants who were seeking a fresh start. Freedom flourishes in both countries. Indeed, the U.S. and Australia are very much like close cousins. Now, we, as cousins, are facing a potentially long and complicated war in a world very different from the one which necessitated the ANZUS Treaty. This Member urges his colleagues to vote for H. Con. Res. 217 to show continued support for Australia—our international cousin, our friend, and our very valuable and trusted ally.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Resolution 217, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AUTHORIZING PRESIDENT TO EXERCISE WAIVERS OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE RESTRICTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PAKISTAN

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1465) to authorize the President to exercise waivers of foreign assistance restrictions with respect to Pakistan through September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1465

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION. 1. EXEMPTIONS AND WAIVER OF APPROPRIATIONS ACT PROHIBITIONS WITH RESPECT TO PAKISTAN.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2002 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS.—

(1) EXEMPTIONS.—Any provision of the foreign operations, export financing, and related programs appropriations Act for fiscal year 2002, or any provision of such Act for a

prior fiscal year, that prohibits direct assistance to a country whose duly elected head of government was deposed by decree or military coup shall not apply with respect to Pakistan.

(2) PRIOR CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—Not less than 5 days prior to the obligation of funds for Pakistan under paragraph (1), the President shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees with respect to such obligation.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2003.—

(1) WAIVER.—The President is authorized to waive, with respect to Pakistan, any provision of the foreign operations, export financing, and related programs appropriations Act for fiscal year 2003 that prohibits direct assistance to a country whose duly elected head of government was deposed by decree or military coup, if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver—

(A) would facilitate the transition to democratic rule in Pakistan; and

(B) is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism.

(2) PRIOR CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—Not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of the waiver authority under paragraph (1), the President shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees with respect to such waiver.

SEC. 2. INCREASED FLEXIBILITY IN THE EXERCISE OF WAIVER AUTHORITY OF MTCR AND EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PAKISTAN.

Any waiver under 73(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797b(e)), or under section 11B(b)(5) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410b(b)(5)) (or successor statute), with respect to a sanction that was imposed on foreign persons in Pakistan prior to January 1, 2001, may be exercised—

(1) only after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees; and

(2) without regard to the notification periods set forth in the respective section authorizing the waiver.

SEC. 3. EXEMPTION OF PAKISTAN FROM FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN COUNTRY LOAN DEFAULTS.

The following provisions of law shall not apply with respect to Pakistan:

(1) Section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(q)).

(2) Such provision of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002, as is comparable to section 512 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-429; 114 Stat. 1900A-25).

SEC. 4. MODIFICATION OF NOTIFICATION DEADLINES FOR DRAWDOWNS AND TRANSFER OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES TO RESPOND TO, DETER, OR PREVENT ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) DRAWDOWNS.—Notwithstanding the second sentence of section 506(b)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(1)), each notification under that section with respect to any drawdown authorized by subclause (III) of subsection (a)(2)(A)(i) that the President determines is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism shall be made at least 5 days in advance of the drawdown in lieu of the 15-day requirement in that section.

(b) TRANSFERS OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Notwithstanding section 516(f)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(f)(1)), each notification under that sec-

tion with respect to any transfer of an excess defense article that the President determines is important to United States efforts to respond to, deter, or prevent acts of international terrorism shall be made at least 15 days in advance of the transfer in lieu of the 30-day requirement in that section.

SEC. 5. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 6. TERMINATION DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in section 1 or 3, the provisions of this Act shall terminate on October 1, 2003.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1465.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the pending bill permits the President to scrape from the hull of a great ship, the foreign relations law of the United States, some of the barnacles that prevent us from aiding our ally, Pakistan. It is an appropriate response to the emergency situation confronting our Nation and to the difficulties facing Pakistan as it assists us to stabilize their region.

Pakistan has been for decades a friend of the United States. It stood by us, for example, by committing its armed forces on our side in the Gulf War, unlike some of its neighbors who were mild and somewhat equivocal in their response to Saddam Hussein. Of course, it was the launching place for our long, difficult joint effort to free the Afghan people of the Soviet Army.

While Pakistan and the United States have had serious disagreements on proliferation policy and other issues and we remain concerned with the overthrow of the elected government by President Musharraf, we can and should work with Pakistan during the coming years and establish a new relationship based on trust, mutual interest, and common values.

The bill waives for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 legislative provisions with respect to Pakistan prohibiting direct assistance on account of the deposition of a duly elected head of government by a military coup. It provides additional flexibility by eliminating certain notification periods with respect to certain provisions of the Arms Export Control